

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 410.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Dan'l. Arey
James Alexander
Michael Anderson
William Burd, 2
William Buford
Jacob Blum & Co.
J. C. Ballew
Isaac Barrett
Abraham Buford
Edw'd. Burroughs
James Bryant
Michael Brown
Jesse R. Badgett
Jacob Brown
John Bass
John Caloway, 3
John Campbell
Mary Cooper
Jacob Coughanour
Lydia Cozart
Diana Couble
David Cooper
James Cunningham
Joseph Cowan
John Crozier
Robert Chunn
Thomas Coles
Robt. H. Chapman
James Cook
Hiram Cook
David Cruse
John R. Dunn
Thomas Dickson
H. S. Dawson
A. A. Delozier
Thos. Dickens
James Daniels
Jos. E. Dobbins
Josiah Daniel
Mary Dent
Willie Ellis
John Elliott
Jeremiah Farmer
Peter Feasour
Charles Griffith
John G. Gamble, 2
Richard Given
Abraham Hill
John Hall, 2
Fane Haywood
Jesse Hodge
William Haden
William Harris
Barbara Higlick
Michael Hileigh
William Jones
Sam'l B. Josey
Elizabeth Johnson
William Josey
Elizabeth Krider
John Kesler
Allison Kingsbury

Mathew Locke
Rev. A. W. Lyon
Elizabeth C. Locke
Francis Locke
William Link
Dan'l. Lively
Chas. Lippard
Rev. L. E. Lathrop
Peter Lewis
John Linday
Freeland Lodge, 3
Seth Morris
Zach McAttee
James McCulloch
Job McLauson
Mary Miller
Peter Monry
Hu. McCrele
Josiah Morrison
John W. Moyer
Wm. R. Oaks, 3
James Owens
Alexander Pinkston
James H. Pickens
Rich'd. C. Puryor
John Rich
Wm. Roark
George Ruffy
Marcus Ruse
James Russ
John Renshaw
Mary Renshaw
Jesse R. divine
Lewis Robling
Isaac R. Rich
Thomas Reed
Archibald Stokes
Sarah Shaver
Thomas Smart
John Shive
Henry Sechlar
Jonah Smith
Ex'r. of T. Todd
John Trexler
Edw'd. Taylor
Lyne Talferre
John N. Tricket
Adam Trexler
John Taylor, sen.
John Williams
Thos. Webster, 2
Nathan Wade, 2
Abraham Wright
Henry Weaver
Freeman Walker
A. B. Vaughn
Anderson Willis
Sarah Womac, 2
Thomas Williams
Richard Walton
Catherine Young

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SAM'L REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mocksville, North Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Nathan Alldridge
Ann Bance
Elisha Butler
William Butler
John Banks
Jacob Baker
Warner Brown
John Blackwood
Aquila Cheshire
John P. Carter, 2
John Call
Michael Chick
John Ellis
Anderson Foster
Thomas Hendricks
William Hawkins
John Hinkle
Alexander Houser
William Howard
Francis Keller
To Freeing's Lodge

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A. G. CARTER, P. M.

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business.

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c. made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIRE LOWRY.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6413

Nota Bene.—All persons indebted to Silas Templeton, are earnestly desired to call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, without delay, as it is indispensably necessary he should settle his business up to the time of his departure with Mr. Lowry. 3110 S. T.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

We regret that the limits of our paper will not admit of our publishing entire the masterly speech of John Randolph of Roanoke, on Mr. Chilton's Retrenchment Resolutions lately under discussion in the House of Representatives. The speech is published in pamphlet form, with notes by Mr. Randolph himself. We give such passages as have a direct bearing on the alleged understanding between Messrs. Adams and Clay previous to the elevation (by Congress) of the former to the Presidency. It will be seen that Mr. Randolph handles the political Judases at Washington, without mittens.

Mr. Randolph rose and said: I cannot make the promise which the gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Everett) made at the outset of his address; but I will make a promise of a different nature, and one which, I trust, it will be in my power to perform—I shall not say with more good faith than the gentleman from Massachusetts, but more to the letter—say, Sir, and more to the spirit, too. I shall not, as the gentleman said he would do, act in mere self defence. I shall carry the war into Africa. *Delenda est Carthago!* I shall not be content with merely parrying—no, Sir—if I can, so help me God, I will thrust also; because my right arm is nerved by the cause of the people and of my country.

The Gentleman, with much gravity, with some dexterity, and with great plausibility, but against certain principles which I have held in this House, as *ovo*, and which I shall continue to hold, *unquie ad mala*, till I leave the feast, spoke of the headlong commencement of the Opposition, before the Administration could give reasonable cause of discontent. I have now no *painodia* to sing or to chant upon that subject. I drew from that fountain which never failed an observing and sagacious man, and which, even the simple and inexperienced (and I among the rest) may drink at—it is nature and human life. I saw distinctly, from the beginning, that, if we permitted this Administration—if we had listened to those who cried to us "wait, wait, there is a lion in the path," (and, Sir, there always is a lion in the path, to the sluggard and the dastard,) and which cry was seconded, no doubt, by many who wished to know how the land lay before they ran for a port—on which side victory would incline, before they sounded their horn of triumph. If we had thus waited, the situation of the country would have been very different from what it is now.

But I wonder it never occurred to the gentleman from Massachusetts what could be the cause why such a hue and cry should be raised against an Administration so very able; (permit me in this, however, to differ from the gentleman—*de gustibus non est*) what, I say, could have been the cause why Acton and all his hounds, or rather, why the dogs of war were let slip against this wise and able and virtuous and loving Administration; these patterns of political friendship and consistency; and have continued to pursue them, till they lie panting and gasping for breath on the highway—until they realize the beautiful fable of the hare and many friends. The cause of all this is to be found in the manner in which they came into power—the cause of this "premature" opposition lies there and there mainly. I would defy all the public presses in the world to have brought them to this pass, had there not been a taint of original sin in their body-politic, and which cleaves to them even as the sin of our first parents taints our fallen nature and cleaveth to us all. The gentleman refers to those who compose the party who are called the Opposition, and says, it is formed of very discordant materials. True, Sir; but what are the materials of the party which upholds the Administration? Nay, of the Administration itself? Are they perfectly homogeneous? I know one of them—who has been raised to a higher station than most men in this country. Was that because he opposed, or because he espoused the election of the present Chief Magistrate?

Permit me, Sir, again to ask, how comes it, that this Administration are brought into their present very curious and unprecedented predicament? How happens it, that they alone, of all the Administrations which have been in this country, find themselves in the minority in each House of Congress; "painted by the will of their constituents," when the very worst of their predecessors kept a majority till midnight on the 3d or 4th of March, whichever you please to call it? Ay, Sir, under the administration to which I allude, there were none of those commutative visitings of nature, at the attacks made on private character. We had no chapter of lamentations, then, on the ravaging and desolating war on the fair fame of all the wise and virtuous and good of our land.

Sir, I have much to say, which neither my own weakness, nor my regard to the politeness of this House, will permit me now to say. As I have execrated the

principal in that weighty affair of the billiard table, I also execrate him and his Lieutenant from every charge of collusion—in the first instance; and, if it is in order, I will state the reasons for my opinion. When the alliance was first patched up between the two great leaders of the East and West, (Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay,) neither of the high contracting parties had the promotion of the present incumbent at all in view. Sir, I speak knowingly as to one of these parties, and with the highest degree of moral probability of the other. Can it be necessary that I prove this? The thing proves itself. The object was to bring in one of the parties to the compact, when the Constitution subsequently excluded, and, of course, to provide for the other. A gentleman, (Mr. Clay,) then of this House, was the candidate, who, to the last hour, cast many a longing, although not lingering look, with outstretched neck towards Louisiana—*jugulo quasita negatur*—to discover whether or not he should be one upon the list. Sir, it is impossible that he could, in the first instance, have looked to the elevation of another, or have designed to promote the views of any man but in subservency to his own. Sir, common sense forbids it. But, Sir, all these calculations, however skillful, and *Demeture* could not have made better, utterly failed. Mr. Crawford most obstinately, and unreasonably, I confess, refused to die. It was certainly very disobliging in him. I saw him before I went abroad. And I thought it was an hundred to one that he could not survive the summer: he was then dead to every purpose, public or private. Louisiana refused to vote as obstinately as Mr. Crawford refused to die; and so the gentleman was excluded. It was then that Mr. Adams was first taken up, as a *pis aller*, which we planters of the South translate, a *hand plant*.

Sir, I have a right to know; I had a long while before an interview with this very great man, (Mr. Clay,) but not on that subject; no, Sir—it was about business of this House—and he so far descended, or I should rather say of so very great a man, condescended, as to electioneer even with me. He said to me, among other matters, "if you of the South will give us of the West any other man than John Quincy Adams for President, we will support him." Let any man deny this who dare—but remember, he then expected to be a candidate before the House himself. "If you will give us any other man?" Sir, the gentleman in question can have no disposition to deny it. It was at a time when he and the present incumbent were publicly pitted against each other, and Mr. Adams had crowded defiance, and clapped his wings against the Cock of Kentucky. Sir, I know this to be a strong mode of expression. I did not take it literally. I thought I understood the meaning to be, that Virginia by her strenuous support of Mr. Crawford, would further the success of Mr. Adams. "Any other man, Sir, besides John Quincy Adams?" Now, as neither Mr. Crawford nor General Jackson, in the end, proved to be "any other man," it follows clearly who any other man was, viz: one other man—*id est*, myself, (as a gentleman once said in this House) "we will support him." But Sir, as soon as this *egomet* was out of the question, we of the South lost all our influence, and "we of the West" gave us of the South this very John Quincy Adams for President, and received from him the very office, which, being held by him, we of the West assigned as the cause of our support, considering it to be a sort of reactionary interest in the Presidency. (See the letter to Mr. F. Brooke.) It was, indeed, "rat-bane in our mouth," but we swallowed the arsenic.

After my arrival in Europe, I saw in the newspapers Mr. Webster's toast, given, "I forget not, on the 4th of July—Henry Clay, the orator of the west," &c. &c. I quote from memory. N. B. Mr. Clay was then the rival and declared enemy of Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay in the debate on the Greek motion of Mr. Webster, and in the affair of Mr. Ichabod Basset, (a name of omen,) was ostentatious in his declarations of friendship and connexion with Mr. Webster, whom he gratuitously assumed to have been assailed by the said Ichabod; that he might manifest his devotion to his new friend. I then looked upon Mr. Clay as laying an anchor to windward and eastward, and in fact, offering his blandishment to New-England in the person of Mr. Webster, while at the same time he proclaimed his strength in that quarter as the ally of Mr. Webster, and the powerful party of which he is the leader and mouth-piece. If the maxim be true—*an est celare artem*—then there lives not a less artful man in the world than Mr. Clay. His system consists in soothing by flattery, or bullying—these constitute his whole stock in trade—and very often he applies both to the same person. The man of delicacy to whom his course adulation is fulsome, and the man of unshaken firmness, when these characteristics unite in the same person, cannot be operated on by him.

It has been suggested to me since the above was spoken, by one who ought to know a good deal of New-York politics, and to whom it occurred while I was making this development,

Sir, I will take the letter to the President of the Court of Appeals in Virginia—(Mr. Clay to Mr. F. Brooke)—and on that letter, and on facts which are notorious as the sun at noonday, it must be established that there was a collusion, and a corrupt collusion, between the principals in this affair. I do not say the agreement was a written or even a verbal one—I know that the language of the poet is true—that men, who "meet to do a damned deed," cannot bring even themselves to speak of it in distinct terms—they cannot call a spade a spade—but eke out their unholy purpose with dark hints, and innuendoes, and signs, and shrugs, where more is meant than meets the ear. Sir, this person was willing to take any man who would secure the end that he had in view. He takes office under Mr. Adams, and that very office too, which had been declared to be in the line of safe precedents—the very office which decided his preference of Mr. Adams. Sir, are we children? Are we babies? Can't we make out Apple-pie, without spelling and putting the letters together—A, p, ap, p, l, e, pie, apple, p, l, e, pie, apple pie? Sir, the fact can never be got over, and it is this fact which alone could make this Administration to rock and totter to its base, in spite of the indiscretion, (to say no worse,) in spite of all the indiscretions of its adversaries.

Sir, there are cases in which suspicion is equivalent to proof; and not only equal to it, but more than equal to the most damning proof. There is not a husband here who will not ratify this declaration—there may be suspicion so agonizing, that it makes the wretch cry out for certainty as a relief from the most damning tortures. Such suspicions are entertained with respect to these gentlemen—and though they are making a convulsive effort to roll back the tide of public opinion, they can't allay the feeling—the suspicion rests upon the facts—and do what they may, facts will not bend at their bidding. Admit it to be suspicion, it is equally fatal, as regards them and the public service, with the reality. Mr. R. would not go in pursuit of the *alibi* and *alibi* of the accused—of the tubs, whether with false bottoms or double bottoms, thrown out to amuse the public. The whole conduct of the accused had displayed nothing of the calm dignity of innocence, but all the restlessness of conscious guilt. Every word of Mr. Clay's late pamphlet might be true, and yet the accused be guilty, notwithstanding. Mr. R. would not now examine his inconsistent declarations, to different persons, and at different times and occasions. The Secretary was not the first witness who had proved too much. "He who pleads his own cause (says the proverb) generally has a fool for his client."

Sir, as I was returning the other evening from the Capitol, I saw—what has been a rare sight here this winter—the sun dipping his broad disk among the trees behind those Virginia hills, not allying his glowing axle in the steep Atlantic stream—and I asked myself, if, with this book of Nature unrolled before me, I was not the most foolish of men to be struggling and scuffling here, in this heated and impure atmosphere, where the play is not worth the candle? But then the truth rushed upon my mind, that I was, vainly, perhaps, but honestly, striving to uphold the liberties of the people who sent me here. Yes, Sir, for can those liberties coexist with corruption? At the very worst, the question recurs: Which will the more effectually destroy them? collusion, bargain and corruption here, or a military despotism? When can that be established over us? Never, till the Congress has become odious and contemptible in the eyes of the people. I have learned, from the highest of all authority, that the first step towards putting on incorruption is the putting off corruption. That recollection nerves me in the present contest; for I know that, if we are successful, I shall hold over the head of those who shall succeed the present incumbent, a rod which they will not dare, even if they had the inclination, to disobey. They will tremble at the punishment of their predecessors. Sir, if we succeed, we shall restore the Constitution; we shall redress the injury done to the people; we shall regenerate the country. If the Administration which ensues shall be as bad as the character of the opposing candidate [Gen. Jackson] is represented by his bitterest foes to be, still, I had rather it were in the seat of

and in consequence of it—that Mr. Adams, who could not be blind to the game that was playing between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, caused the votes which Mr. Crawford got in New-York, to be given to him, then no longer the most formidable opponent, for the express purpose of excluding Mr. Clay from the House, by ensuring Mr. Crawford's return. Thus, the *batera* were hit, and Messrs. Clay and Webster had to make terms with Mr. Adams, who, in requital for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends, graciously received them into favor.

power than the present dynasty, because it will have been fairly elected. The fountain of its authority will not be poisoned at the source. But if we perish under the spasmodic struggles of those now in power to reinstate themselves on the throne, our fate will be a sacred one—and who would wish to survive it? there will be nothing left in the country worth any man's possession. If such an appeal as has been made to the people, and a majority has been brought into this and the other House of Congress, the Administration shall be able to triumph, it will prove that there is a rottenness in our institutions, which ought to render them unworthy of any man's regard.

If we succeed, we shall have given a new lease to the life of the Constitution. But, should we fail, I warn gentlemen not to pour out their regrets on General Jackson. He will be the first to disdain them. The object of our cause has been, not so much to raise Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, be his merits what they may, as the signal and condign punishment of those public servants, on whom, if they be not guilty, the very strongest suspicion of guilt must ever justly rest.

RETRENCHMENT.

During the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Chilton resolutions, which sought to reduce all expenditures but that for the pay of members of Congress, Mr. Letcher, a colleague from Kentucky of Mr. Chilton, thus touched that topic:

"Something was said by my colleague, (Mr. Chilton) about the high rate of salaries in this city. Gentlemen have said, 'Look at the salaries of your officers! \$800! \$1000! \$1800 a year! and some even higher!' Why, sir, this place is not like Kentucky! the finest and most favored place upon the globe; with the best soil, the best water, the best climate, and I will add, the best population—a little excitable, to be sure, but a people whose character has been misunderstood and misrepresented. There, living is cheap, and all things are plenty. A man who has one hundred dollars can live upon it for a year, or for two years. How long does it last here? A man that makes it last a month, does very well indeed. Why, sir, bring a Kentuckian, and place him on a farm near this city, and tho' he were a fine, healthy, florid, rosy man, when he came here, he would pine away with the prospect before him. Sir, no man can live in this country. He can't exist in it, unless he has some hope and prospect of getting away. A region, though romantic and beautiful in appearance, that is without any soil, without any produce, without any commerce; a place that has to buy all it eats from Pennsylvania and the upper part of Virginia, or from Nova Scotia; for the very potatoes of this District come from Nova Scotia and Ireland! Who would live in it that could get to Kentucky?"

Marriages.—Two or three weeks since, we gave a paragraph under the caption of "great doings among the Andrewses;" but from the following article it would appear that the Andrewses have been outdone by the Grays and McKenzies.

Marriages.—At Line Creek, Sangamo county, (Illinois), on the 15th ult. by Samuel Wickoff, Esq. Mr. John McKenzie, to Miss Judy Gray; Mr. Daniel McKenzie, to Miss Matilda Gray; and Mr. Gabriel McKenzie, to Miss Elizabeth Gray. The three gentlemen are brothers, and the ladies sisters; and report says that the other brother and sister are courting!

Rustic Rewards.—The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man for having had *seventeen children* (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas, for *twenty-five children* (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.

Eng. Pa.

Von Hammer so distinguished among the German authors, has published a History of the Assassins, the followers, and ministers of the *Old man of the mountain*, with whom the crusaders came in contact, in Syria. The work is said to fill up an important chasm in the history of the whole world and of the human mind. According to M. Von Hammer, the libraries of the East contain immense treasures hitherto little known and little used.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Tuesday, March 25.—In senate, the bill relative to the settlement of land claims, was some time under consideration, and was finally laid on the table: the bill for graduating the price of public lands, was taken up; and Mr. Barton spoke at great length against the bill and an amendment to it. In the house of representatives, Mr. J. S. Barbour's resolution relative to the appointments in the power of the President of the U. S. was a short time under discussion: a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, of this state, relative to the varioloid disease which exists in Washington city: the rest of the day was spent in discussion of the tariff bill, Messrs. Hoffman and Bates speaking on the subject.

Wednesday, March 26.—In senate, the bill relative to the settlement of land claims was amended and ordered to a third reading: the bill relative to graduating the price of public lands, was discussed at great length: some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. In the house of representatives, Mr. Tucker, of S. Carolina, laid a resolution on the table relative to the adjournment of Congress: the house was then engaged till its adjournment on the tariff bill, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Forward, occupying the floor: the house adopted a resolution to meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, as heretofore.

Thursday, March 27.—In senate, the bill giving the year's salary of the late Gen. Brown, amounting to \$5,500, to his wife, was passed to a third reading: the remainder of the day was spent in consideration of the bills for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers; and the bill to graduate the price of public lands. The house of representatives refused to consider Mr. Tucker's resolution to fix a time for the adjournment of congress: the tariff bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Forward, Storrs, Burges, Anderson and Randolph, spoke at some length on it: Mr. Mallory's amendment was then rejected, 102 to 78: Mr. M. then moved another amendment, and Mr. Buchanan moved to amend the amendment; when the house adjourned.

Friday, March 28.—In senate, the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Brown, was passed: the bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in Ohio, was ordered to a third reading: the rest of the day was spent in consideration of executive business. In the house of representatives, after the presentation of divers petitions, reports of committees, &c. the tariff bill was taken up, and occupied the house the remainder of the day. Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallory, Storrs, S. Wright, Davis and Miller, occupying the floor: Adjourned over till Monday, in order that the bill might be cleansed and ventilated.

Monday, March 31.—In senate, the bill for the encouragement of vaccination was rejected: the bill relative to the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and the French West India Islands, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. In the house of representatives, the bill relative to the public lands was passed: some time was spent in consideration of the tariff bill: the house refused, by a vote of 93 to 73, to consider Mr. Tucker's resolution to fix on the time for the adjournment of congress.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER.

Editorship.—The Boston Bulletin has given its readers an excellent article on this subject. The conclusion is particularly good.

"Besides extraneous and impertinent assaults, an editor must expect divers rebuffs, even from his professed patrons. One condemns his taste; another questions his competency; a third dislikes his politics; a fourth doubts his religion; a fifth calls for more commercial news; a sixth requires more extensive sketches of congressional or legislative proceedings; a seventh objects to theatrical notices; an eighth demands a greater quantity of literary matter; and so on, *ad infinitum* items, as they say in Latin.

"Now, for an editor to lay any sort of claim to nerves, or feelings, or sensibility, in such a predicament, is an absurdity of the most grotesque character. He must either regard these complaints as so much wind, or make up his mind to *enjoy* all the rest of his life like an imprisoned hedge-hog. He must bear, without flinching, every species of mental torture; whether it come in the shape of contumely from members of the same tribe; or whether it rattle against his ears in storms of disapprobation from his 'paying readers.' 'Don't bring your paper to me again,' said a patron the other day to one of our carriers; 'it isn't worth a damn.' So, having no nerves, we comforted ourselves with the happy assurance that our labors were likely to escape a fate that too often attends those of some others in the profession."

[Notwithstanding these draw-backs,

the editorial life is very pleasant; it keeps one constantly busy, and occupation is happiness. Besides, the agreeable excitement of dressing a brother editor, or being dressed by him, is the very pepper of existence.]

New Work.—Dr. Howe, Surgeon in the Greek service, now in Boston, is about to publish a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution." This will be deemed a valuable work, if the sketch be drawn with fidelity. The word *historical* being a part of the title, would seem to imply that the work will be faithfully sketched.

RAPID VEGETATION.

Some English peas, brought out by the English brig Catharine McDonald, from Liverpool, were planted by Mr. John Cooper, of St. Simons, (Georgia) on the 10th of January, and on the 27th of February, that gentleman presented the captain of the brig with a peck of fine green peas from the same seed.

It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law, absorb in income nearly nine millions per annum; and that in three generations of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the kingdom passes through their hands.

Mecca, the "holy city," has been taken by the Wechabites, who put 4000 of the inhabitants to the sword. The pacha of Egypt has thus new work cut out for him nearer home than Greece—and the "holy city" must not remain in the hands of "infidel dogs!"

INDIAN ARITHMETIC.

Their manner of numbering evidences the extreme simplicity of their language. We have asked of all the tribes, with which we met, their numerical terms as far as a hundred. In others, six is five-one, seven, five-two, and so on. Beyond ten, they universally count by reduplication of the tens. This they perform with great dexterity by a mechanical arithmetic, intricate to explain, but readily apprehended by the eye. The principal operations are bringing the open palms together, and then crossing the hands, which tells as far as a hundred. Some of the tribes are said to be perplexed in their attempts to number beyond a hundred. When the question turned upon any point, that involved great numbers, we have generally heard them avail themselves of an English word, the first, we believe, and the most universally understood by savages—"heap!"

An Indian Chief of the Nova Scotia tribe has, in person, presented a petition to the legislature of that province praying that the selling of Rum to the Indians may be prohibited.

A lady named Mrs. Fortune, lately in London, presented her husband with three female twins (as Paddy would say) at a birth. This is a striking proof of the old adage—"Miss Fortunes seldom come single."

Fence Posts.—Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pennsylvania, recommends setting posts with the top part placed in the ground; and intimates that they will in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturist advises, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black, they would last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten, they can turn them upside down; and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

Correction of time.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those who were born before the 20th February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birth days a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect that after that alteration, their birth days were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800; a child born on the 31st December, 1796, was not 4 years old till the 1st of Jan. 1801; and a man born 1st Jan. 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of Jan. 1761; and was 50 on the 13th Jan. 1801.

London Paper.

Duty of Paupers.—The Postmaster General, in writing to an editor of a newspaper in Pennsylvania, thus speaks on the subject of mail carriers taking newspapers to subscribers:

"Mail carriers have only been prohibited from carrying newspapers out of the mail in cases where their delivery is required in the immediate vicinity of post offices. Where they are to be delivered at a distance from offices so great, as to render it inconvenient for subscribers to receive them through the offices, carriers are permitted to distribute them."

Greenville College.—Henry Hoss, Esq. of Washington county, has been appointed President of Greenville College, Tennessee, and will enter upon his duties on the first Monday in May next. Tuition \$10 per session; board \$1 50 or \$1 62 1-2 per week.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican states that there were fewer executions for desertion, during the last war, under Gen. Jackson, in proportion to the number of his troops than under any other commanding General of that period; and, in support of the assertion, brings forward the following facts: "Gen. Harrison while in command during the last war, caused three soldiers to be shot at Seneca, for desertion; and one at Put-in-Bay, or in the neighborhood a short time after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, for the same offence. In July, 1814, soon after Gen. Harrison resigned his command in the army, Gen. McArthur, on whom the command then devolved, caused five soldiers to be shot in one day, at Chillicothe, for desertion. All these executions, it will be remarked, were for desertion only, while the six Tennessee militia suffered for both mutiny and desertion." Star.

On the 21st ultimo, an election took place at Harrisburg, Pa. for Burgess, councilmen and constables; which resulted in the success of the whole Jackson ticket.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. William H. Crawford, dated

Wood Lawn, 6th March, 1828.

"I think with you, that the people have determined who should be President, and I should be the last man in the U. S. who would wish to unsettle that determination; for I am one of the people, and approve their choice."

To prevent Horses being teased by Flies.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water—let it infuse one night and pour the whole the next night into a kettle, and let it boil for quarter of an hour:—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves, thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

Farmer's Receipt Book.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher has recommended to the Legislature of New York, the appointment of a commission, with competent power to investigate the case of William Morgan, supposed to have been murdered in 1826; to examine witnesses, enter complaints, bind over witnesses and parties to appear at Court, to conduct criminal prosecutions, and to perform all other duties necessary to a full and fair investigation of the alleged offences, respecting that affair.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.—Died, at his residence in Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 29th ult. Henry Livingston, Esq. in the 80th year of his age. In him we have lost another soldier of the revolution, a patriot, and asserter of American Independence. In 1773, he accompanied the American forces to Canada, as Major of a regiment commanded by Col. James Clinton. (afterwards general) and father of the Excellency De Witt Clinton, late Governor of the state of New York. He subsequently sustained the office of a Judge in Dutchess county.

TO PERFUME LINEN.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

MARY WILLIS.

Three months pass'd by, and the rose's leaf,
In the sunlight's strength has faded;
Three months pass'd by and the maiden's grief
Had her star light beauty shaded—
The childish gleam of her soft blue eye,
And her cheeks that roses cherished,
And her girlhood's winning witchery,
With her carmine lips have perished.
Alas! that a form so young and fair,
And a soul so bright should meet despair!

The Charleston City Gazette establishment is offered for sale, by its proprietor, James Haig, Esq.

Salisbury:

APRIL 15, 1828.

BURKE COUNTY.

The following is the Address adopted at the meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Morganton, on the 26th ultimo, and which was prepared by Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. at the request of a former meeting.

The period is approaching, when it becomes our duty, in common with the citizens of the United States, to select a suitable person as the Chief Magistrate of this country. Whilst the public mind is agitated from one end of the continent to the other, with this momentous question, a decent respect for the opinions of those who differ with us, impels us to assign the reasons of our preference for one of the distinguished individuals now in nomination.

It is alleged, by the friends of the present administration, that John Q. Adams possesses, in a high degree, every requisite qualification for the elevated station to which he aspires; that he was bred a scholar; that he is an able diplomatist; that he is a sound republican; and that he has conducted the affairs of Government, since his elevation, with ability and success. 'Tis true, he has had the advantages of a liberal and classical education, which he derived from a foreign institution, where the plain, republican principles of our government have ever been treated with contempt and ridicule, and looked upon as a system of anarchy and misrule, rather than a rational and well organized plan of civil and political compact. How far the prejudices and partialities of a foreign education have influenced the political opinions of Mr. Adams, we can only judge from the publication of a series of letters, (after his return from Europe) under the signature of Publicola, avowing and maintaining opinions in direct accordance with those which were, and still are, held by the aristocracy of England, but must ever be repugnant to the true principles upon which our government is founded.

Mr. Adams did not, by mingling in the legislative councils of his country, assist in the development of those political principles which have so eminently distinguished this country from the free governments of antiquity. He was first appointed Charge d'Affaires at the Hague; transferred thence to Lisbon; and from thence to the imperial Court of Berlin. At none of which did he add to his own reputation as a diplomatist, or to the interests of his country, by negotiation.

In his absence from the United States, his father (the elder Adams) was endeavoring to establish the doctrines of the Son; and to effectuate which, he pledged his high authority and his name. The citizens of the country took the alarm, and displaced a chief magistrate whom they believed had abused their confidence. The struggle was marked by desperation on the one hand, and firmness on the other. The supporters of the elder Adams, though defeated, were far from considering their cause as hopeless. The administration of Mr. Jefferson had scarcely been organized, before John Quincy Adams appeared upon the political arena, leading the van of the opposition, in the Senate of the United States. The leading features of that administration were economy and retrenchment, the purchase of Louisiana, and a firm resistance to the oppression and monopolizing commercial policy of Great Britain, and the no less equivocal neutrality of France. Mr. Adams seemed to act with a firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson and his friends could originate nothing that would permanently secure the interests or happiness of their common country. Yet notwithstanding the untiring hostility of Mr. Adams and his coadjutors, they were able to introduce a system of economy and accountability throughout every department of the government, and effectually to close the door upon peculation and abuse of office. They were able without sacrifice, to place a continent over the piracies of the Mexican Gulf, at the mouth of the Mississippi; to place the Rocky Mountains as a barrier to invasion on the West; and to pledge the high destinies of this country to the maintenance of those principles which assert the freedom of our flag upon the great highway of nations.

Yet we find Mr. Adams, near the close of that administration which he had laboured to pull down and destroy, suddenly renouncing the political maxims of his youth and manhood, and becoming at once a deserter of his friends, and a servile supporter of the powers that be. It was reserved for the successors of Mr. Jefferson to compensate this new proselyte to republican orthodoxy. He was sent as Minister to London, to Russia, temporarily to Gottenburg, and to Ghent. But his communications exhibiting his resistance to the continental system of Europe, have unfortunately for him been lost or mislaid. His proposition at Ghent, to open the waters of the Mississippi to the vessels of foreign nations, by offering a free navigation of that mighty River, and its thousand tributary streams, for the freedom of the Northern fisheries, which must ever be limited, discovered at least a want of foresight, and ability, in the discharge of his high functions as the representative of the nation. Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell, his colleagues, have plighted their candor and sincerity, as well as their reputation, to the American people, for the truth of this allegation. Nor was this proposition at all inconsistent with Mr. Adams' determined opposition to the purchase of Louisiana, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson; and it would be well here to remark, that Mr. Adams voted for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, in a time of profound peace, (when Mr. Jefferson seized upon the *Batteur* at Orleans) and for which Gen. Jackson has been so often and so unjustly censured for suspending, in a time of war.

That Mr. Adams sanctioned and countenanced the proceedings of the Governor and legislative council of his native state, during the late war, resisting the call upon the patriotism of her citizens, made by Mr. Madison, for the defence of the country, there cannot, at this day, a doubt be raised. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Monroe, in which office he wrote a celebrated letter to the Senate of the United States upon Etiquette, calling upon them to ape the ostentatious ceremonies of foreign courts; which letter did no credit either to his head or his principles. In 1819 he formed, under the directions of Mr. Monroe, the Florida treaty, beneficial to the United States on account of its locality, but desirable for no other reason. In 1825 he was elevated to the Presidential Chair, by the provisions of the constitution, in the last resort; and in the same year, he disturbed the harmony of a sister state, by abrogating a solemn treaty, made under the auspices of his predecessor, with the advice and consent of the senate. He sent Mr. King upon what he knew to be a fruitless mission to London; and subsequently commissioned Mr. Galla-

tin upon the same embassy. In his message to Congress upon the Panama question, he openly assumes the right to commission Ambassadors, when and where he pleased, without the consent or advice of his constitutional counselors. He caused large sums to be expended in that mission, which has produced a rupture between Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, and the authorities of Vera Cruz, and finally ended in disappointment if not disgrace. But we have done with this tissue of official acts, that have reflected so little credit upon the functionary, and turn with the same feelings of impartiality to the picture of his rival and competitor, Andrew Jackson. This personage was brought to notice in the war of the revolution, exhibiting a youthful, but patriotic interest in the fate of his country. At an early age he obtained a limited education, at a country academy: He acquired the study of the law in North-Carolina, and removed shortly after to the State of Tennessee, and assisted in the formation of her present constitution, and under which he subsequently held the office of Judge of the Superior Court of that State. In 1791 he was a representative in Congress, and voted against the address to Gen. Washington, with other firm and enlightened statesmen. When our government was formed and organized, the statesmen of that day looked to the mother country for such parliamentary rules and usages as it became necessary to adopt for their legislative guidance; consequently, it became a part of their proceeding, upon the receipt of the President's Message, for the two Houses of Congress, with their Speakers at their head, to wait in form upon the President with an address, comprising his praises and their thanks, and a pledge of co-operation with his views of policy, before they had reflected upon the consequences.

This absurd formality was continued during the administration of Gen. Washington, more out of personal respect to him, than a sense of its propriety;—during the administration of the elder Adams, it came into disuse, and was entirely abolished by Mr. Jefferson. In 1798 General Jackson was in the Senate of the United States, and acted with the republicans of that day, in resisting the encroachments of Executive power, and such acts as seemed to trespass upon the liberties of the people. From that period to the commencement of the late war, he continued to enjoy the confidence of his adopted State, and of the general government, by fulfilling various civil offices, and repelling the savage and hostile incursions of the border Indians. During the late war he conquered the heretofore troublesome and merciless Creeks, overran their country, entered the territory of Florida, where the bloody aborigines had hitherto sought and found protection; executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who claimed to be citizens of a christian country; but wearing the customary badges of their barbarous allies, the tomahawk and scalping knife. In consulting the interest and safety of his suffering countrymen, he sanctioned the novel, but just principle, that the only sanctuary for a savage enemy, should be his grave; and that a belligerent nation may, without violating the laws of nations, pursue his enemy into a neutral country, when that country forgets the obligations of her treaties, by fostering and supplying that enemy with the means of subsistence and annoyance. Before 12 months more had elapsed, his military services were required to repel the invasion of Louisiana, and encounter a more formidable, and hitherto invincible soldiery. The veterans of Europe, flushed with victory, and elated with sanguine hopes of conquest and plunder, landed upon the banks of the Mississippi, with the determination of re-acting upon the plains of New Orleans, the brutal scenes of Hampton. Their watch word of *Beauty and Booty*, indicated too clearly the part they were to play in the grand drama of blood and carnage, which was to ensue, to leave a doubt of the alternative that was left us. Gen. Jackson, with all the ardor and alacrity of the Patriot and Soldier, repaired to the scene of action, and by a signal victory saved the city from plunder, and the chastity of American wives and daughters from pollution. He established *martial law* for the protection and security of his country, until the stern had passed over, when he submitted with becoming humility to the laws of his country. He continued from that period to hold the office of Major General of the Southern Division of the army of the United States until the peace establishment, when he retired for a short time from public life. When Florida was acquired by treaty, he was appointed by the Executive of the U. S. Governor of the territory he had been instrumental in securing. His stern but energetic conduct upon that occasion, though harsh and grating to the representative of Spain, was attended with salutary effects and countenance, though not commended, by the President. He was subsequently appointed Minister to Mexico, which he declined, on motives highly honorable to his disinterested patriotism; alleging that the unsettled state of that country, precluded any hope of amicable or useful relations being established at that time. He then went into the Senate of the United States, was placed by his friends before the American People as a candidate for the Presidency; and sustained his high claims to that office, by receiving the largest number of electoral votes that were given upon that occasion.

That there exists an American citizen now held up for public censure or applause, who possesses more energy and firmness as a soldier and patriot, a greater devotion to the true interests of his country, or a higher sense of the obligations of private friendship (with deference to the opinions of others) we do not believe. He possesses that plain common sense which gave celebrity to a Franklin, and which in the complicated operations of Government, must ever supersede the learning and sophistry of the schools.

We have been favored, by the Hon. Saml. P. Carson, with a pamphlet containing the luminous and interesting report made to the house of representatives by Mr. McDuffie, chairman of the committee of ways and means, on the state of the Finances of the Nation. We shall make some extracts from this able document, as soon as we can get through with divers articles which we are under a pledge to publish, and which we shall dispose of as soon as possible.

Counterfeit.—Thos. Kinchelow, of Tennessee, has been arrested and put in jail in Raleigh, for passing Newbern counterfeit bills. A good many of these counterfeit bills have got into circulation in this part of the state.

Treasurer of the United States.—The Albany (New-York) Gazette, of the 1st inst. says it is reported there, that Chief Justice John Savage, of that state, is appointed, or will be appointed, Treasurer of the United States, in place of Thomas Tudor Tucker, who has been for some time incapable of doing business, from sickness. Our readers will recollect, that it was sometime since reported that Mr. Tucker was dead, and that the busy partizan Gov. Kent, of Maryland, was spoken of as his successor. If a new appointment is to be made, we hope that Judge Savage may receive the preference.

At Raleigh Superior Court, the free man of color who was employed to dig up the dead body of a stranger on the same day he was buried, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, for his agency in the affair.

The grand jury, at this term, took the vote on the Presidency—15 for Jackson, 2 for Adams, and two absent, who were said to be for Adams.

Judge Marshal.—A paragraph lately appeared in the Marylander, an administration paper printed in Baltimore, stating that John Marshal, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a private conversation, held in Washington, said "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the Union." Judge Marshal, in a communication to the editor of the Richmond Whig, dated 27th ult. disavows having made use of such expressions. He, however, expresses his "strong sense of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State." We will give the Judge's communication entire in our next.

Reward for a Man's Scalp!—A Mr. John Boyd, in advertising in the Nashville papers, a stolen mare, says he "will give \$5 and all reasonable charges for the mare, and ten for the SCALP of the villain!" Query: Does the stealing of a horse outlaw a man in Tennessee. that any body may kill him wherever to be found, and savage-like, carry his scalp in and receive a reward for it?

Mr. M. W. Dunavant has sold the printing establishment of the Warrenton Reporter to Mr. Robert N. Verell, by whom the paper will hereafter be continued.

Powers of Machinery.—The various kinds of machinery now used in England in manufacturing cotton only, has, it is estimated, enabled one man to perform the work of 150: there are now employed in that business, about 280,000 men: hence the work now performed would, half a century ago, before the improved machinery was introduced, have required the labor of forty-two millions of men!—more than twice as many men, women and children, as now people the British Islands. This machinery saves annually, in the operation of manufacturing cotton, 700,000,000 sterling to the British nation! The benefits to the Southern states from the powers of machinery, in separating the seed from cotton alone, are equally vast; and ought to immortalize the name of Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin.

At the head of the article which we published on the 25th ult. from the Administration corresponding committee for the county of Cabarrus, was placed the words "Bld Challenge," in brackets: We are desired by the Secretary of the committee to advise our readers that that caption was not placed there by him, but by ourselves: This we most willingly do; and will barely remark, that the fact of those words being inclosed in brackets, was, we thought, a sufficient indication to persons acquainted with the uses of the various points, that they were added by the editor. The communication came late to hand, which compelled us to place it in a situation where it might have been unnoticed by some readers, on glancing cursorily over the paper; and we put the caption to it for the purpose of more readily attracting attention, without ever dreaming of incurring the charge of wishing to saddle any thing on the committee, of which they were not rightfully the fathers.

The reply of "one of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee," to the challenge of the Administration corresponding committee for Cabarrus county, accepting the challenge, &c. is received, and shall appear in our next. We wished to give it this week; but our columns were pre-engaged, by Mr. Randolph's speech, and the address of the Burke Jackson meeting.

We request an interview with the author of the communication signed "A Whig," before we publish it.

The Scratches in Horses.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer recommends a simple, safe and certain cure for the scratches, or scalds, in Horses. It is only to mix white lead and lard oil, in such proportions as will render the application convenient; and he says he never knew more than two or three applications necessary, completely to effect a cure.

The Season.—We have been visited by most extraordinary weather, within three weeks past; it has been colder than at any time during the late winter months. On Sunday morning, the 30th ult. a sufficiency of snow fell to whiten the roofs of houses: On Friday morning preceding, thicker ice was perceived than during the winter; and the mercury in the thermometer sunk to 25 degrees, one degree lower than it had previously been the past winter. Fruit, and garden vegetables, are almost totally killed; and the growing wheat and rye, particularly that which is the most forward, is partially killed. It was feared the unprecedented mild weather during the winter, would be followed by an unpropitious spring; and the worst of those fears are most fatally realized.

Among the rarities of this season, we have to mention, that Mr. Jesse Johnson, of this county, gathered on his plantation a mass of new Irish potatoes, as large as walnuts, on the 13th day of March.

We have seen it mentioned in the Hillsboro' paper, that ripe strawberries were gathered in an open field, in that county, on the 23d ult.

A Miss Twibill, an actress belonging to the New-York theatre, aged 17, was lately so ill treated by her father, and beaten by him while he was in a state of intoxication, that she applied to the police magistrates for protection, who issued a warrant and had Mr. Twibill arrested and brought before them; who required him to give bail for keeping the peace towards his daughter, and all others whom he had threatened: the Chancellor subsequently granted an injunction, placing the young lady entirely out of the reach of her father. But, on the 30th ult. she chose a guardian for herself, in the shape of a nurse, having married Mr. Flynn, the Manager of the aforesaid theatre; which rendered any further legal proceedings unnecessary. She is said to have been the sole support of her cruel father. She is a good actress, a sweet singer, and a great beauty.

Another Slander Refuted.—An administration paper printed in Louisville, Kentucky, says that Gen. Jackson, "on landing at the mouth of Cumberland, on his return from New Orleans, some one told him of Mr. Clay's pamphlet, in which he had completely proved his own innocence. The pious and accomplished hero jumped to his feet, and, stretching out his arm, swore by the immaculate G—d, that Mr. Clay and all his friends were G—d d—d liars, by G—d!"

Now to show what degree of credit these veracious and truth-telling administration papers are entitled to, we are enabled to state, on conversing with Maj. Thos. J. Green, of Warren county, in this state, who was at the celebration in New Orleans, and took passage for Nashville on board the same steam-boat with Gen. Jackson, that none of the passengers "landed at the mouth of Cumberland;" and that no one on board heard of Mr. Clay's pamphlet till they arrived in Tennessee. Thus is another falsehood pinned upon the backs of the slanderers of the great benefactor of his country, Andrew Jackson. Those who can fabricate such barefaced rags, must be dead to every moral feeling, and actuated by the basest political motives.

Wilkes County.—At a muster of Capt. William Dula's company, on Saturday, the 5th inst. at Gen. Jones', head of the Yadkin River, Wilkes county, a vote was taken on the Presidential question; when it appeared there were

For Jackson,	65
For Adams,	20

Majority for Jackson, 45

A friend who communicates the above, observes, that considerable exertions were used by both parties, sometime previous to the muster, as it was understood the vote would then be taken: This circumstance, in connexion with the fact, that that particular neighborhood had been especially operated upon by the supporters of the Administration, warrants the friends of Andrew Jackson in setting down a triumphant majority for their candidate in Wilkes county.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 26th ult. and brought regular advices to that date inclusive.

The Turkish Manifesto excites considerable interest. A Vienna paper states that the Porte has drawn up a list of propositions, which includes 1500 French, English, and Russian subjects. Some of the subjects of those powers, who have resided in Constantinople thirty years, have been obliged to flee the place; vessels with corn have been unloaded for the supply of the Turkish armies; reinforcements of men, cannon, and ammunition take their departure daily from Constantinople, and are to shape their course towards the Danube as soon as the weather is open.

A circular order to the Pashas avows that the forbearance of the Porte after the battle of Navarino was only to gain time and accuses the Russians of having at length succeeded in seducing two other powers to assist in overthrowing the Ottoman Empire.

The Ambassadors were at Corfu—and it is said, were to make new propositions to the Porte.

The Marchioness of Loule, youngest daughter of the late King of Portugal, has arrived in England, with her husband, in a sch'r from Gibraltar—having fled from Lisbon to avoid her brother Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

The French troops were about to evacuate Cadiz.

The Bank of Messrs. Waters and Co. Swansea, has been robbed of £20,000, of which £10,000 was in specie.

Continental News.—There is nothing positively new by the ship York, which leads to the conclusion that war will actually take place between Turkey and the allied powers. There is it is true, great preparation and activity at Constantinople; the 100,000 Curds spoken of by the last arrivals, are in the vicinity of that city, and Tartars have been despatched to the various provinces for men and money; powder and ball have been sent down to the Dardanelles, and every thing indicates war—but there will be no war, and these active preparations are made to prevent war.

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to his correspondent in Quebec, dated the 20th of February, contains the following: "We regret to learn that it is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to admit flour, the produce of the United States of America, duty free, into the West Indies, if imported via Great Britain."

Official despatches were received from London at the city of Quebec on the 6th instant, notifying His Excellency Governor Dalhousie of his appointment, to succeed Lord Combermere as Commander-in-Chief in India. It is said he will return to England in June next. The same despatches announce the appointment of Mr. Stanner as Deputy Post Master General of British North America.

From the African Colony.—Captain Phillips arrived at Norfolk on Monday, in charge of the sch'r. Aratas, of Portland, from Cape Messurado, whence she sailed 26th January, reports that the Colony was in a very thriving state, and that they were daily extending their commercial transactions.

A correspondent of the Philad. Gazette says that if Congress want to make wool plenty and cheap, they must pass a law to compel every body to dine on mutton on Wednesdays. The whole population of Boston, used, in old times, to eat Codfish on Saturday, not because they preferred that dish to all others, but simply to encourage the fishery.

Capt. Nicholson, of the U. S. navy, has addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Clay, on the subject of his late visit to the colony of Liberia, in which he gives a very encouraging account of the condition and future prospects of the American emigrants, some of whom had accumulated a handsome property, and were considered "prosperous gentlemen." Much happiness prevailed there.

One thousand Garments, a donation from the Ladies of Norwich, Conn. for the suffering Greeks, were received in New York on the 26th ult.

Shocking Death.—A physician in Southborough, Ms. received a letter on the 7th ult. offering the body of the writer for dissection, and informed him that he would find it in a certain grove. On searching the place, the body was indeed found there. It appeared in evidence, that he drank about a quart and half pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy.

Franklin Clinton, the youngest child but one of Gov Clinton, has received a midshipman's warrant. We are glad that the general government have a regard for the children of the Great Man, though the legislature of the state whose coffers have been enriched by his exertions, turn them off with the pitiful and contemptible sum of ten thousand dollars. Albany Gazette.

Col. Lawson Burfoot, of Chesterfield county has been appointed to succeed Mr. Baker as treasurer of the state of Virginia.

The newspapers in New-Orleans were dressed in mourning, on receiving intelligence of the death of De Witt Clinton.

Betting.—The Rochester Telegraph offered to bet a suit of clothes that if Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for Governor, he would lose the election by 5000 votes. Now, if the Telegraph will deposit the dust, we will, in imitation of "de gentleman val fight de Cocks," goim \$100, that if Mr. Van Buren is a candidate, he has over 5000 majority—and if we poll 150,000 votes, we will go \$200 that he has 10,000 majority, and if we take 200,000 votes, \$300 that he has 15,000 majority. We challenge the whole fraternity of Adams Editors in the west, to this point.

From Rio Janeiro.—The accounts all concur in the opinion here was not the most distant prospect of peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, neither party being willing to surrender its claims to an inch of the territory in dispute.

No arrangement in prize cases had yet been made. A new charge d'Affaires to the United States was said to be appointed, and an extra session of the Cortez contemplated.

A gold medal has been awarded to M. Abadie, of Toulouse, France, for the invention of a steam turnspit.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, April 8.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 25; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 40; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charleston, April 5.—Upland cotton 8 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 18; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 5 to 6 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1 1/2.

Petersburg, April 4.—Cotton, 8 to 9 25; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7—refused, 1 1/2 a \$3; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 28 a 30; peach 75 a 200 cents.

North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 to 3; South Carolina, 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.

Cotton.—The sales here for the last three days, amount to about 800 bales—comprising 350 N. Orleans at 10 1/2 a 12 1/2 cts. 250 Alabama at 9 1/2 a 11 1/2, and about 200 Uplands at 9 a 10 1/2 cts.

Money Market.—In New-York, April 4th. North-Carolina bank bills were at TEN per cent. discount; Virginia, 1 to 5; South-Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2 1/2—Darien bills, 5 per cent. dis.; Alabama, 8—Tombigbee, broken; Louisiana, 2 a 2 1/2; Mississippi, 5 a 6; Ohio, 4 a 5; Kentucky, uncertain; Tennessee, do.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.
The sales of Cotton this week amount to 14,400 bags, of which 1500 Amer. have been taken on speculation. The sales include 460 S. Islands; 6,570 Uplands, at 5d to 6 3/8, with 80 at 6 1/2; 1830 Mobile and Alabama 5 1/8 to 6 a 6 1/2; 2480 Orleans, 5 1/2 to 8 a 8 1/2.

Feb. 26th.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday, and yesterday, are estimated at 400 bags. The market continues dull and without improvement in prices.

Married.
On Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Wm. Dodd, Daniel Courts, Esq. to Eliza A. daughter of J. and E. Waugh, all of Stokes county, N. C. In the vicinity of Fayetteville, by the Rev. Mr. Hamner, on the 27th ult. Mr. Edmund F. Lilly, of Montgomery county, to Miss Catharine Shaw.

Lexington Academy.

THE public is informed, that the Trustees of this Academy have engaged the services of Mr. ANASTAS K. BARR, lately a graduate from the State University, as a Teacher in this Academy. We have been well assured of the qualifications of Mr. Barr to teach all the branches preparatory to an admission into the two lower classes in the University. We have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Barr, from the assurances we have received, for his moral and gentlemanly deportment, and good character in all respects. These considerations, superadded to the perfect healthfulness of this Village and the neighbourhood, the convenience and cheapness of boarding, together with the use of a commodious building, address themselves forcibly to Parents and Guardians who are desirous of educating their children and wards. Mr. Barr's present design is to continue with us for several years; and it will certainly be our interest to make the school permanent.

JOSEPH CONRAD, BENJAMIN SHERWOOD, ROBERT FOSTER, JESSE HARGRAVE, W. R. HOLT, Trustees.

April 5th, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr. Smith's Wharf. Philadelphia, March, 1828. 3m22

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, at the dwelling-house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture. J. A. HOGAN, Trustee. April 8th, 1828. 413

The well known and admired Horse DION.

WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and at Thomas Gibson's, on Second Creek, 7 1/2 miles from Salisbury, in the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Gibson's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. JOHN LOCKE, Jr. April 10th, 1828. 514

State of North-Carolina, Fredell county.

WHEREAS, an estate of Alexander Hogan, at the suit of John Robinson; and Samuel Gay and Hiram L. Sloan summoned as garnishees: Notice is therefore hereby given to said Alexander Hogan to come forward and plead to said suit, within thirty days from this date, otherwise judgment and execution will be rendered against the moneys in the hands of said garnishees. JOHN SLOAN, J. P. April 8th, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers are this day receiving, in part, at their wholesale store in Fayetteville N. C. their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES.

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hbds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,

5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (Seignette brande),
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,

10 qu casks Tenereffe and Sherry,
3 half pipes Corsica,
8 qu casks sweet Malaga,
9 do do Muscat,
3 half quars. casks old Madeira,
4 pipe do do
6 half quars. casks Cotte
2 do do do Port
2 Hbds. of Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.

20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Tea,
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a great variety of every article in their line.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, April 3. 1828. 413

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Ephraim Harris, an indentured apprentice to me, aged about 16 years. A reward of twelve and a half cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. I also forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or trading with said Harris, under penalty prescribed by law.

ADAM MOORE.
Mount Mourne, 7th April, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Leah Altemong	Sarah Hudson
Col. Wm. S. Allison	Ross Justice
George Barnhart	Harris Jourdin
John Barringer	Samuel Kimmogs
George W. Barker	John Kerrell
John N. Bonds	Roswell King
John Benson	George Little
Frederick Cheek	Moses McClure
Ell Corzine	Oliver M. McCurdy
Michael Cline	Thomas Martin
Charles Coker	Moses McKinley
Leroy S. Carlinen	Charles McClelland
William Crook	Wm. McClain 2
Speakman Dawson	John McCaleba
Henry Dalong	John N. Phifer
David Fisher	Elizabeth Perry
John Fisher	Robert Pickens, 2
John Furr	John F. Phifer, 3
Tobias Furr	Mrs. Louisa A. Phifer
Catharine Ferrett	James Pew
John Gillan	Joseph Reed
John Gorman	Mary Roland
Levy Hope	Sherwood Roland
Christian Horlocher	John Strube
Dorothy Harris	James G. Spears, 2
James M. Hope	David Udy
Andrew Harris	Ishmael Williams
Samuel Harris	Jacob Williams
Leonard Hoyer	James Wear
Franklin Harris	James Wallace

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Joseph Allison	Robt. Lazenby
Thomas A. Allison	Rev. A. W. Lyon, 2
Hugh Andrew	Isaac Marshall
Mary Andrews	James Maggahan
Walter Bell	Wm. Mason
George Brack	Francis Matherson
Wm. Cummins	Secretary Mount Moriah
John Campbell	Lodge, No. 82
Henry Chambers, 2	Abraham Mucky
David S. Cowan	James McKay
Wm. Huson	Daniel McCain
Alexander Dunlap	James McHaryce
George L. Davidson	John McConnell, or
Richard Davidson, or	David Sharp
Polly Davidson	Augustus Pierce
Joseph Edson	James Parker
Joseph Ellis	Abalom Roby
Wm. H. Ellis	Mathew Roberts
Edward Edson	Thos. Renshaw
John Falls	John Roberts
Greenberry Gaither	Isaac Sanders
Thomas Hesler	Wm. Stevenson
James T. Hall	Robt. Sloan
Abraham Hill	Wm. J. Summers
Moses L. Hill	James Smith
Trenquellor Hill	Samuel Turner
Clarnhorn Howard	Jesse Thomas
Alvin Howard	Wm. Ward
John Harky, or	John Woodside
Daniel Walker	Isaac Wason
Wm. L. Johnston	Wm. Wason
Jacob Lewis	Robert C. Wilson

JAMES MCKNIGHT, P. M.

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at Rockford, at one o'clock on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court House.

C. D. HOLCOMB, JAMES McCRAW, LITTLE HICKERSON, JONATHAN WHITAKER, Commissioners.

March 5th, 1828.

STORE HOUSE in LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, Davidson county, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rousaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. PAMPEL LEMLY. 29 2 1/2 1828.

The high-blooded and Celebrated Horse

NORTH CAROLINIAN,
WILL stand the present season, (which commenced the 16th day of March, and will terminate the 1st of July) at Mr. Slaughter's Stable in the town of Salisbury, and will be let to mares at 15 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is covered—30 dollars the season, payable on the 25th of December next, which may be discharged by a payment of 25 dollars during the season—and 50 dollars for insurance, payable when the mare is discovered to be with foal or when she is transferred by the owner. One dollar to the groom in every instance, to be paid when the mare is covered. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, though all possible care is taken to prevent them. The horse will be constantly at his stand in Salisbury with the exception of a few public days, during which he will be exhibited at Davidson and Cabarrus courts, and some of the public gatherings in Rowan county.
JOSIAH TURNER.
March 25, 1828. 6r13

For North Carolinian's pedigree, and other particulars, the public are referred to the hand-bills. The celebrated and unrivalled Horse Virginian, the sire of North Carolinian, is now no more. He was the most noble, rare horse of his time; his owner, J. J. Harrison, Esq. styles him "the noted horse of horses!"—the masterpiece of nature herself! And gives the following as his pedigree:

"Virginian was foaled in the spring of 1815, was a beautiful bay, and when full grown was upwards of 5 feet 4 inches high. He was got by the celebrated horse Sir Archey, his dam Meretrix by Magog, grandam Necessity by the imported horse Shark, great grandam Rosetta by the imported horse Centinel, great great grandam Diana by Claudius; great, great, great grandam Sally Painter by Sterling, great, great, great grandam the imported mare called Silver, imported by William Evans, of Surry county, Va. and got by the Hellicie Arabian.

Magog was got by Chanticleer, (the best son of Wildfire,) his dam Camilla by Wildfire, (the best son of Fearnought,) his grandam Minerva, by the imported horse Obscurity, his great grandam Diana, by Claudius as above.
Claudius was got by old Janus, his dam Mr. Meade's famous mare, by the imported horse Aristotle out of an imported mare. Claudius was full brother to old Celer.

Sterling, a beautiful dapple grey, was foaled in 1762, was got by the Hellicie Arabian, (which Mr. J. Simpson offered 1500 guineas for) out of Mr. Simpson's Snake mare: She was got by Bow's Snake, and he by the Lister Turk.

Extract of a letter from Wm. E. Brodnax, of Va.
"Virginian is a fine bred horse; most of his crosses were of my old stock. Sally Painter, a remote cross in his pedigree, was a grey, 44 feet high, sired by Sterling; she was small and delicate, owing to her bad raising. She had several foals before I got her; she brought me four or five foals, all valuable; after which I sold her, and she was carried to the north.

"The only one of her produce which I retained, was Diana by Claudius; she was a black, 4 feet 10 inches high, and remarkably stout made, and a very fine mare. She died at 22 years old, having produced me a dozen foals or more. She had a neck like a stallion, and all her produce were fine. The only one I retained of them was her first, viz: Minerva by Obscurity, 5 feet 2 inches high, a dark bay, stout made and a fine mare. She brought me only four or five foals; died young with the sleepy staggers. I only retained from her Camilla by Wildfire, a blood bay, 5 feet 2 inches high; she died at 14 years old. She was one of the finest mares I ever saw, and all her produce fine; she was the dam of Magog, Citizen, Sir William, and several others. In those days but few horses were trained or run. I raised only for size and beauty. But all that were trained of the above stock run well; the fact is, they turned out more racers than any other stock of my knowledge in Virginia. Madison and Monroe, raised and run by Burwell Wilkes, were from said stock; and every good racer raised by James J. Harrison were also from said stock; I might particularly name Virginian, who either lineally or collaterally partook in his pedigree on the dam's side, of every cross of the above stock.

M. E. BRODNAX, Esq.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828. Charles Allen, Mary Hicks, Sarah Rooker, and William M. Rooker, vs. Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants, Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls, do appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house, in Rockwell, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.
611 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.
Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 98

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacoplogia.

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & CO.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,
WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season; four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Æronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Æronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs entitle him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Æronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Æronaut was sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, grandam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomedes, out of a Shark mare) great grandam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Celer and Fearnought mare, named Kouh-Kan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America. ROBERT MOORE.
March 26th, 1828. 6r13

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)



HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 60

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moreing, Junr. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via. Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, Executor.

January 31st, 1828. 3mt14

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, A. D. 1828. Barzilia Ledbetter, John Searcy in right of his wife Sarah, and Norman Williams in right of his wife Nancy, vs. Gabriel Wilmoth, and Wm. Whitesides, and Moses Whitesides, adm'rs. of John Ledbetter, dec'd. and others: Petition for distributive share. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Gabriel Wilmoth, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for the defendant to appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house, in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against him agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.
611 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828. Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.
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611 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, | Cutlery, Crockery,
Hard Ware, | Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.
Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.
Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors; and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared, to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Without CASH, Trade must die!
THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors, to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 714

SPRING FASHIONS

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 69

TAILORING BUSINESS, in Salisbury.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Rutherford county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work.

JOHN LOCKE.

A. M. POTTS.

Statesville, March 24, 1828. 613

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into partnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the Court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore.
G. & J. KLUTTS, in Co.
Concord, March 24, 1828. 613

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator of the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar. W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.
Feb. 19th, 1828. 3mt15

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828. Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.
611 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch maker's shop.
Feb. 28th, 1828. 68

POETRY.

THE FOLLOWERS OF CHRIST.

The Son of God is gone to war,
A kingly crown to gain;
His blood-red banner streams afar;
Who follows in his train?
Who best can drink his cup of woe,
Triumphant over pain;
Who boldest bears his cross below,
Who follows in his train?

The martyr first whose eagle eye,
Could pierce beyond the grave;
Who saw his Master in the sky,
And call'd on him to save;
Like him, with pardon on his tongue;
In midst of mortal pain.
He pray'd for them that did the wrong,
—Who follows in his train?

A glorious band, the chosen few,
On whom the Spirit came,
Twelve valiant saints; the truth they knew,
And braved the Cross and shame;
They met the tyrant's brandish'd steel,
The lion's gory mane;
They bow'd their necks the death to feel,
—Who follows in their train?

A noble army, men and boys,
The matron and the maid,
Around their Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light array'd;
They climb'd the dizzy steep of heaven,
Through peril, toil, and pain;
Oh, God! to us may grace be given,
To follow in their train! [BISHOP HEBER.]

VERNAL ODE.

See! see! the genial spring again
Unbind the glebe and paint the plain.
The garden blooms; the tulips gay
For thee put on their vest array:
And every flower so richly dight
In spangled robes of varying light.
From noisy towns and noxious sky,
Hither Amelia! haste and fly.
View these gay scenes; their sweets inhale,
Health breathes in every balmy gale;
Nor fear, lest the retreating storm
The vernal season may deform.
For lo! I hear the swallows sing,
Who ne'er uncertain tidings bring;
They with glad voice proclaim on high,
"The spring is come, the summer's nigh!"
Sweet bird! what sacred love is thine,
Thou dost not revolve day
By solar or sidereal ray:
No clock hast thou, with busy chime
To tell the silent lapse of time;
To call thee from thy drowsy cell,
'Tis Heaven that rings thy matin bell.
Strait all the chattering tribe obey;
Start from their trance, and wing away:
To their lov'd summer seats repair!
And every pinion floats on air.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC MEN

A correspondent of the Rhode Island Journal gives interesting sketches of several of the U. S. Senators.

Of Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, he thus speaks: "He is generally reputed, and particularly by Southerners believed to be the most eloquent man in the Senate. As you will readily conceive, I went prepared to be delighted, and it was not until he had spoken some time, that I would confess to myself a feeling of disappointment. What has been said with peculiar felicity of Lord North, may be said with equal truth of Mr. Berrien—'he is the most gentlemanly speaker in the world.'" His manner—his attitudes—his gestures (except a slight air of restraint in the motion of his arms) are highly polished and graceful. His person is tall and well formed, and his countenance, though not expressive of a high order of intellect, is amiable and pleasant. In his dress he is scrupulously neat, and some slovenly geniuses might think foppish. In the construction of his periods he is carefully accurate—in the selection of his language, classical and elegant, and I doubt if in the utmost haste of debate, he has ever spoken a sentence of incorrect English. All this may with truth be said of him, but his claims to eloquence end here. He is, to use a blunt but expressive phrase, "a made-up man," eloquent according to rule. His reasonings are neither powerful nor clearly expressed, and you do not feel the presence of a superior intellect. The truth is that Mr. B. has labored to make himself an orator—has studied with care the "jus and norma loquendi" and so far as rules can make him, is eloquent.

Mr. Van Buren is the nicest little man in the world, the very pink of courtesy, and the beau of the whole senate. But there are few, if any individuals, at present on the stage, who occupy a larger space in the public eye than this little gentleman. A great man he certainly cannot be, unless Dr. Lyster be a quack. His form is slender and below the middle height, and he always dresses nice, "as a band box were his dwelling place." His features are contracted and their prevailing expression is cunning, all cunning, and nothing but cunning. The prevailing trait of his mind, (if it may be called by that name) nobody can doubt is tact, and this he possesses to an extraordinary degree. He knows exactly the moment to strike in to an angry and protracted debate; how to conciliate exasperated passions, and lead them to the result he wishes. This tact, which of course implies an accu-

rate and extensive knowledge of human nature, admirably fits him to be the leader of a party, and, united to his local position in the union, furnishes, after all, I imagine, the great secret of his influence.

Mr. Tazewell has been absent from his seat for some weeks. His general appearance is remarkable, and were you to see him once, under any circumstances, you would pause to look at him again. His face closely resembles a picture you may have seen in one of the volumes of Hume's history of England, of Oliver Cromwell, and did you not know him, you would be strongly impressed with the belief that he was a religious fanatic. There are the same deep lines, which strong natural feeling as well as approaching age have furrowed—the same settled melancholy of expression and the same inflexible firmness. His dress is exceedingly plain—his shirt collar almost throw open, confined only by a small cravat before—his swarthy complexion and his long and shaggy iron grey hair, combed back over his shoulders, require but little aid of the imagination to transform him into one of the Regicide Judges. In speaking, he inclines forward, not ungracefully, and though his voice be harsh, he speaks with fluency and great earnestness; when excited (as he frequently is) his dark eyes flashing from beneath his shaggy eye brows, shew the workings of a natural temper, which is any thing but amiable. His habitual subtlety of mind has rendered him an unsafe man to follow, and his deductions, though made with admirable ingenuity, are not relied upon. In this respect he greatly resembles Mr. BARBURY, of the House. Few errors can be discovered in the reasonings of either; they are very liberal in assuming their premises, and their most beautiful fabrics are frequently prostrated by kicking away the slight materials upon which they build.

To destroy Rats.—A correspondent of a Scotch paper recommends ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying RATS. He states, that he lately put the plan to the test of experience, and completely succeeded. "The case was that of two old women in the village of Denny, who had lived in two detached garret-rooms of the same building. The rats had long been troublesome, but at length had become so numerous and daring, that they fairly threatened to challenge the tenants with no longer possession. The fried cork had only been laid for their three nights, before the whole disappeared. A fact of this kind cannot be made too public, since it may be the means of preventing many of those serious accidents which so frequently occur from the use of poison."

Sun Flower.—The value of this plant, which is easily cultivated, and ornamental to the garden, is scarcely known in most parts of the country. The seed forms a most excellent and convenient feed for poultry; and it is only necessary to cut off the heads of the plant when ripe, tie them in bunches, and hang them up in a dry situation, to be used as wanted. They not only rapidly fatten every kind of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs they lay. When cultivated to a considerable extent, they are also capital feed for sheep and pigs, and for pheasants. The leaves when dried, form a good fodder for cattle; the dry stalks burn well, and afford abundance of alkali; and when in bloom, the flower is most attractive to bees. The